NUMB. 1493

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2. 1740.

N°. 1491.

THERE never were certainly such unaccountable Persons as the present Malecontents. They are Libelling and Abusing daily all Orders and Degrees of Men; and yet if you do but say that one of these People is no better than he should be, they are presently for getting a Warrant to bring you before the People. I have indeed heard that there are a Set of Folks in the World, who will do no Right and take no Wrong; and by their Behaviour I begin to think that these are the very People. We all know what mannerly Language they make use of in their Discourses, within Doors and without: And then again for the Writings of the Party, about three Shillings a Week furnishes us with their stated and occasional Performances, written with such Meekness, Moderation, and Decency, that the Colleges of *Bedlam* and *Bridewell* can scarce furnish the like. However, this being all for the Service of the Publick, it is just as laudable as Violence and Plundering was of old, when committed by the Saints. It is really a sad Thing to have to do either with the Elect of the Lord or the Elect of the People, that is with those who cantingly call themselves so. For let them say or do what they will, they are righteous notwithstanding, and he who opposes them is a Malignant, or a Mercenary; a Reprobate, or a Rascal. In their Mouths these are not *hard* but *proper* Names, and those that are pelted with them, instead of being angry, ought to be thankful that they meet with no worse. For these chosen ones are apt to make great Use of Liberty of Speech, and, like the Prophets of old, plead an extraordinary Call, which sets them above those Rules that would restrain other People.

On the 29th of *February* last, I, without the Direction or Privity of any other Person, which I conceive is not necessary when *one Free Subject* of *Britain* speaks to *another*, took upon me to express my Surprize at some Political Sallies in Speeches and in Papers; and for this I have been treated in a most extraordinary Manner in Publick and in Private, in Printed and in Written Letters. That Paper of mine has been charg'd on the Lord knows who, and the Author of it accused of the Lord knows what; and all this by People who call themselves Friends to Liberty, and Defenders of the Press. To such wild and extravagant Charges I have reply'd once and again, and I do it now for the last Time, not for the Sake of such Cavillers, but for the Sake of Truth and Justice, for the Sake of that Cause in which I am engaged, and which I am neither ashamed or afraid to espouse, notwithstanding the many angry Persons who express their Readiness to attack it in all Shapes.

It is said, that the Paper I wrote in the *Gazetteer* is a Libel, nay, an Infamous Libel. I say, it is not either Infamous, or a Libel; and I say farther, that those who say it is, know not what they say. If it was a Libel, the injured Person might have had Redress. The Law is open; and tho' Ten thousand Threats are strain'd whenever the Government is provoked to a Prosecution; yet if opposing any single Malecontent be in any Shape a Crime, it might have been chastised in a Legal Way, and nobody have thought it hard. A Libel unpunishable by Law is an Absurdity, and a Malecontent with so much Charity as to decline the Assistance of the Law, would be a Prodigy; wherefore I conclude, that since this Complaint against my Paper is not in a judicial Way, it was no Libel. It was not Infamous neither, for as it was written of a ————, so it was written with more good Manners than they have used to a Prince; and I challenge them to shew what it is that could give Offence to any Man, who did not think himself above being answered; and I hope in this Part of *Great Britain* we shall never see any Man of such a distinguish'd Rank.

There is indeed something said of an Indecency in the Publication of that Paper. My Enemies will not allow me to be a Politician; sure I am, that I never pretended to be a Prophet; and yet without the Spirit of Prophecy I could not have avoided this Censure. The Paper of the 29th was written, and in the Press before a Noble Person died, and it was published before that Circumstance was known to me. Those who are better acquainted with these Things than I, or at least by their Manner of talking should seem to be so, were carrying on their Hostilities all the while. But it seems they may say all Things, and at all Times, without Offence to Honourable Persons, but if I, or any Body else, do but happen to say a Word to the Publick, why then it is a Libel, an infamous Libel, tho' in Defence of the King and his Administration. If the Honourable Person mentioned in that Paper of mine had any Room to be offended, it was not with me, but with those who were the Cause of that Address, by echoing and repeating his Speeches. It is but a Day or two ago, that they repeated the Words of a Noble D——, which to be sure was perfectly right and reasonable, but if I had done it, it would have been an infamous Libel at least: So All-atoning a Thing it is to be a Patriot! Yet one would think these Things were publish'd that they might be consider'd. But no such Thing. If you consider them, you offend great People; but those who first print these Things, and thereby bring the great Men's Names into Question, they are of the Party, and therefore they are safe. This is a new Sort of Privilege: The Patriot's Privilege, of Speeching and Printing without being answer'd; and let them enjoy it! sure I am, that I shall neither claim nor invade it!

I confess the more I consider these things, I am astonish'd, that a Set of Men should be everlastingly ringing in the Ears of the Nation that they are free, that they have a Right to rail at Ministers, and resist Kings, that themselves when they use the grossest Language, and insult the most august Assemblies, do no more than exercise this Right, and yet that no Man hath Authority to answer them, to question the Truth of what they advance, or the Reasonableness of what they alledge, and to defend those Assemblies, is to me a glaring Absurdity. If this were claim'd in virtue of the Royal Prerogative, if it was insisted on by any Administration, if it was decreed to be just in any Judicature, our Liberties would be certainly in Danger, and they are only out of Danger, because they who say this have no Authority to say it, happy for us they have not! If ever they should have, what they will never be quiet till they attain, *Power*, they would do their utmost to have this pass'd into a Law. The Sense they have of their own Intentions, when they come to govern, and their natural Impatience of Contradiction, would infallibly put them upon this. A Man must be blind who does not see it, and they must be still blinder, who can desire to see such Men vested with Authority, who breathe the Language of Tyranny from the very Hopes of it. For my own part upon such a Change, I could expect nothing less than being outlawed, for my very Name's sake,—— FREEMAN.

I am conscious that I have heretofore said a great deal to this Purpose, but what can I say, but the same thing over again to the same Charge thus repeated? According to this new Method, all political Disputes are at a Stand, they entrench themselves behind their ——, and ——. What then can a Friend to the Administration say? If an Admiral does nothing, the Ministry is reproach'd, and they are reproach'd too, if an Admiral takes *Porto Bello*. I hope to hear them more heartily abused, because I am perswaded there is more important News at hand. Nay I should not be sorry to see a good and glorious Peace, tho' some Folks should talk of an Impeachment. Before the Order of Reprisals, Letters of Marque were as good as Bank Notes; but, when they were to be had, they became waste Paper. War continued a right Measure till it was proclaim'd, and Success to his Majesty's Arms ardently wish'd for, till God was pleas'd to send it. Now even Success does not please, and those who are out of Humour would fain turn their Vapours, as indeed hitherto they have done all Disasters, upon the Administration. There is no arguing with such People, if a Measure is visibly right, then it is theirs, and till it's Success renders it visibly right, They assert it to be wrong, let it come from whom it will. One while we have an all-powerful Minister who does all Things, and is accountable for all Things, but when there is any Good done, rather than that should be ascrib'd to him, they will contradict themselves, and own greater Powers than he. If Men can once get the better of Sense and Honesty to such a degree as to assert and retract, affirm and deny, say and unsay, just as Time and Occasion directs, Men of less Abilities, that is, less Assurance, must be distanced in the Controversy. There is no holding of an Eel, or disputing with a Man void of Principles. It is like playing with a Sharper, you are sure to lose, even if you have superior Skill.

But to return to the Paper of the 29th. Whatsoever Anger it might at first occasion, I think by this time I have a Title to Forgiveness, since it has given Occasion to so much Panegyrick. One Paper was not big enough to hold them all, nor one Sort of Language sufficient to express them. Of this I never took the least Notice before, tho' if I had been an ill-natur'd Adversary, I had a fair Opportunity. For certainly never any thing was more fulsome, or written more at random. But for my part, as I had no Malice at the Beginning of the Quarrel, so I was really willing it should have an End; but these Lovers of personal Altercation will never let the thing rest, again and again they write upon it, now rail at me, then praise him, drop an Ode to day, Queries to-morrow, and shew their Willingness at least, if not their Wit, in all Shapes. What a Mercy it is, all this Court is not paid to a Minister! To say the Truth, that is a most unlucky Title; for let it be but bestowed upon a Man, and then whatever you say of him cannot be too sharp. There is no libelling any but a Patriot, nor is possible to flatter any but a Minister. Gratitude towards him is the greatest of Crimes, and he only of all Mankind is to confer Favours without any Hopes of Return; because if Returns are made, they are scandalous, his Favours are Acts of Corruption, and those who are weak enough not to forget them are Mercenaries. This is the Doctrine of late Times, and he who does not believe it is a Reprobate.

That we may go on in this Train no longer, I shall briefly recapitulate the Matter. A certain virulent Pamphlet was publish'd, and ascrib'd to a Person of Distinction, not by the Friends of the Administration, but by those who pretended to be his; Expressions used in a certain Place were printed in certain Papers, and I having been used to express my Thoughts here, did, not dreaming of a Misdemeanor, examine this, as I thought such Matters were meant to be examin'd. For this, I was fallen upon as an Invader of the Peace of Families, an infamous Libeller, and at the same time the Paper was ascribed to somebody else. In Answer to all these Suggestions, I publish'd another Paper, which I think is allow'd to be my own; and in Answer to the Reflections made on that, I publish this; particularly with respect to an odd Phrase, *I do not ask who did write it*, which is so like a certain Persons Way of speaking, that I thought it worthy of Notice. I therefore answer plainly, because I would not have my Betters ask me twice, That no Person whatsoever wrote, or directed that Paper to be written, nor was there any particular Design in writing it, of offending or affronting, but barely of expostulating on some much more extraordinary Writings. Henceforward I shall meddle no more with this Subject, but proceed to examine whatever has the Colour of Argument, and is offered with any Appearance of Decency in any of the Papers of the Party, without expecting to reap any Benefit by the Moderation I have shewn, or to escape Abuse, because it is not my Practice to call Names.

R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arrived two Mails from Flanders, *and one from* France.

Paris, March 26. O. S.

LEtters of the 6th ult. O. S. from Rome say, that the Cardinal John Baptist Altieri dy'd on the 3d ditto in the Conclave; that Cardinal Belluga having had a Retention of Urine, which threw him into a Fever, went out of the Conclave, and voided two small Stones, which abated the Fever for a little time, but it was return'd again; and that the Cardinal Lawrence Altieri was so ill that he was given over. The Conclave will not proceed in earnest to the Election of a Pope till all the ultramontane Cardinals are arriv'd.

They write from Genoa, that they hear every now and then of Assassinations committed amongst the

Countr

Country People in the Isle of Corsica, notwithstanding the severe Examples of Justice that have been made there, Revenge being the prevailing Passion of those Islanders.

The eldest Duchess Dowager de Brisac dy'd here four Days ago, in the 79th Year of her Age.

Stockholm, March 5. O. S. 'Tis now very visible what were the Motives of the Division between our M——rs, and which had like to have cost the Lives of some. There have been Three Parties; one, who being for keeping up the Memory of our Kings, are attach'd to their Descendants; a second, for a free Election (this Kingdom being elective); and the third, who are for neither of the two former, are for preserving the present Tranquility, till some great Event obliges another Course to be taken.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, March 31. On the 29th came to Spithead the Trial Man of War, Capt. Frogmore, from the Downs, with the Heathcote, Cape, the Colchester, Micklefield, and the Dorrington, Crabb, all from London for the East Indies; the Neptune, Boyd, the Dixon's Bay, Coultus, and the Sea Nymph, Harman, from London for Antigua; the Hiscox, Winster, from London, the Whitaker, Whiting, from Newcastle, the Pauxen, Shaw, from London, and all for Gibraltar; the Janett, Crockenden, from London for Barbados; the York, Dickenson from London for Virginia; and the Britannia, Proctor, from London for Oporto.

Deal, March 31. Wind S by E Remain his Majesty's Ship Tilbury, the Susanna, White, from Lisbon for Orders; the Richard and Julinus, Talbot, for Ireland and Africa; and the William, Lawes, for Jamaica.

Gravesend, March 31. Pass'd by the Drake Sloop of War, Capt. Masters, from Jamaica, and the Industrious Bee, Burford, from Lisbon.

Gravesend, April 1. Pass'd by the Charming Sally, Gutteridge, and the James, Pendestre, both from Oporto.

Arrived

At Leghorn, the Diamond, Stewart, from St. Ives.

LONDON.

The Account from Falmouth of Five Coasters having been taken by a Spanish Privateer on the 16th past near the Lizard, came, as we are now inform'd, from some Sailors belonging to a Man of War's Tender, who had run away with the Boat, which they sold for 4 Guineas, and invented this Story to prevent their being detain'd; but a Letter from Penzance says, that some of them are in Custody.

Abstract of a Letter from Marseilles, *dated the 1st of* April, 1740. N. S.

"Last Night arrived here the Aimable Marguerite, Capt. Dominique Potin, with Herrings from Dunkirk. Near Barcelona he met four Xabeques, which transported Troops from Barcelona to Mayorca: They obliged him to hoist his Boat out, and go on Board the Commandant, in which Time they plunder'd him of the greatest Part of his Provision, and took some Herrings out of a Barrel. He demanded Satisfaction, upon which they used him ill, beating him with their Swords for Payment. This he has declar'd at the Pratick House, and will this Morning inform at the Admiralty.

Yesterday the Lord Chief Baron Comyns, and Mr. Justice Page, arrived in Town, having finished the Norfolk Circuit.

To-morrow being Maunday Thursday, the Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter, and Sub-Almoner to his Majesty, will distribute his Majesty's Alms in Whitehall Chapel to 57 Poor Men and Women, in the Manner following; viz. To each 3 Ells of Holland, a Piece of Woollen Cloth, a Pair of Shoes and Stockings, 20 s. in a Purse, 57 Silver Pence, Twopences, and Three-pences, a Loaf of Bread, and a Platter of Fish.

This Day Two Months in Six due to the Companies of his Majesty's Ships the Strafford, and the Dublin Yacht, will be paid at the Pay-Office in Broad street.

Yesterday Mr. Sam. Pennant, a considerable Jamaica Merchant, was chosen a Common-Councilman for the Ward of Cheap, in the Room of Mr. Alderman Arnold.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleas'd to appoint Capt. Townshend, Captain of the Berwick, to be Captain of the Shrewsbury, a Third Rate of 70 Guns.

And he was sworn in and receiv'd his Commission accordingly.

The Berwick being unfit for Service is order'd to be laid aside.

On Monday Night last her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough was safely deliver'd of a Son at his Grace's House in Piccadilly, to the great Joy of that noble Family.

Yesterday one of the 20 Gun Ships was launch'd at Mr. Bird's Dock at Deptford.

We hear, that the Rev. Mr. Hans De Veil, the Son of Col. De Veil, is presented to the Vicarage of Felstead in Essex (vacant by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Gartherne) by the Right Hon. the Earl of Tilney, at which Place Mr. De Veil is also Usher of the great Free-school.

Yesterday Michael Carr was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for stealing out of the Shop of Mr. George Delany a Parcel of Stockings found upon him.

BANKRUPTS.

Lancelot Green, late of Botolph-lane, Chapman and Merchant.

Rene Baudoini, of Panton-street near Leicester-fields, Distiller.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning		Evening	
	03	03	03	19

Bank Stock 141 3-4ths. India 158 3-4ths. South Sea 99 3-8ths. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths. New ditto 110 1-half. Three per Cent. 101. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 91 1-4th Royal Assurance 87. London Assurance 11 1-4th. Africa 10. India Bonds 4 l. 14 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 4 l. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 96 1-8th. Million Bank 115 1-half. Equivalent 110 1 8th.

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